

The Fisk Herald.

VOL. VI

JULY AND AUGUST

NO. 11-12

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The Fisk Herald.

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VOL. V.

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NEHEMIAH'S PLAN.

MRS. M. L. CROSTWAIT, NOR., '77.

[Delivered before the Alumni Association.]

WE have read sacred history to little or no purpose if we have failed to discover the beautiful lessons set forth by means of the lives of the different characters portrayed therein.

These characters are but historical portraits, painted from the living colors of humanity.

This is the secret of their never-ending influence upon us, of their unfading freshness and beauty to the human mind. They represent to us the highest types of life, nor will we ever need others to rise and put into embodiment any fuller flower and fruitage for our ideals. Throughout all lands, in all tongues, amid all conditions of life, the blessed lessons handed down to us from the pen of inspired writers will leave a nobling influence with us. The different characters teach different lessons. Moses before our minds is the perfect idea of meekness; Solomon is but an exponent of the Divine Wisdom; Job is an example of patience; Abraham shows forth the perfect trust in his maker; David is the man after God's own heart; while Nehemiah stands out in bold relief as the testimonial of the great love for his country, which should characterize every one, and the earnest watchfulness and diligence which accompanied this love. It is

to a lesson set forth in this character that I wish to call your attention.

Jerusalem, the home of the Jews, had been invaded by an enemy, her sons and daughters, in great numbers had been taken away captives and the city was left desolate. Away off in Persia, Nehemiah, a captive Jew, was holding the office of cup bearer to Xerxes, the king. He faithfully and cheerfully performed his duties, nor did he spend his time in vainly lamenting his condition. His heart however, still yearned toward his native home, many were the silent prayers that winged their way from his heart to heaven in her behalf.

One day as he walked before the metropolis of Persia, he overheard a conversation among some strangers who had just entered the city. This conversation was carried on in the Hebrew tongue. Recognizing in them his fellow countrymen, he went to them and asked after the state of his people and the condition of Jerusalem.

Being told that both were in a bad state, that the inhabitants were carried away captive, and that the walls of Jerusalem were broken down, his heart became sore within him, and he lifted up his eyes to heaven and cried out, "How long, O Lord, wilt thou overlook our nation, while it suffers so great miseries, and while we are made the prey and spoil of all men?" Being sad at heart, he was no longer possessed of a cheerful countenance.

This attracted the king's attention to him, and the cause of his sadness was asked. Nehemiah returned answer, "Why should not my countenance be sad, when the city, the place of my fathers sepulchres lieth waste, and the gates thereof are consumed with fire?" The king was moved to compassion by the appearance and words of this man, and when he asked leave to go to Jerusalem to rebuild its walls, the king not only gave the desired permission, but gave orders to the governors of the provinces through which he was to pass, not to molest him, and all the timber needed for the enterprise was furnished from the king's own forests. When Nehemiah arrived at the city, he carefully surveyed the work he had before him, and made all his calculations, before he announced his intention to the children of Israel then remaining at Jerusalem. When he had everything arranged to his satisfaction, he called the Israelites together, and told them of the work to be done. He clearly set forth to them their duty, and gave each man a portion of the work to do. No one was to be idle. *Each* were to engage in this great work of rebuilding the walls of the sacred city. In order that this might be the most easily accomplished, Nehemiah had the work carried on by a stated plan; namely, *each* man was to rebuild that portion of the wall which was opposite his own house. That is each one was to perform that duty which lay nearest him. By working in this way the great work was successfully accomplished in the short space of two years and three months.

What lesson may we learn from this?

Have we not a Jerusalem whose

wall needs rebuilding? I answer, yes.

A wall infinitely greater than the one which surrounded ancient Jerusalem, and one whose rebuilding will require ages, even with the most persistent labor.

You ask, where is this Jerusalem, and how shall we rebuild its wall?

My answer is this: *our* Jerusalem is *our* city, and at the present time, her wall is so badly shattered, that we feel like lifting our eyes as did Nehemiah of old, and crying out, "How long O Lord, shall we be the prey and spoil of all men?" We must rebuild it, by each one's faithfully and earnestly carrying out the plan laid down by Nehemiah; i.e., by performing the duty which lies nearest him. What is the duty which lies nearest each of us?

I answer this question by asking another. What duty *can* be nearer to any of us, than the fashioning and moulding of the immortal minds of the youth of our land? When we consider the purpose for which all human beings are created, it becomes obvious that there is no duty paramount to the one of directing the untutored minds of the young in the proper channel. I wish to consider for a few moments, how we, the members of the Normal Alumni of Fisk University, may render the best assistance in the performance of this duty.

The majority of us are teachers in the public schools of our country, and as such are brought directly in contact with a great number of youths.

Some of us have to deal with them only in home relation. Others still, are brought in connection with them in our S. S. or private circles, and those who fail to come under these heads, shoulder their part of the re-

sponsibility by being members of a social order. So, in whatever condition we are, wherever we are, there is a portion of this wall laid out for us to build. Whichever way we look, we cannot fail to see that our chief aim in life should be to aid in the production of perfect men and women. This then is our nearest duty, whether as parents, teachers or simply members of society. We are told in the Bible, that as soon as children are born, they go astray speaking lies. Just so soon therefore, is it necessary for good habits to be cultivated, in order that as they grow older, and understand, they may be prepared to carry out good principles in life. The only means by which this plan can be truly carried out, is by giving the young a true system of education, not education of the mind simply, but education of the body, mind and soul. We want such an education as will begin with the cradle and end with the grave; one that will call for a diploma in the Land Beyond. As a child's first needs are always physical it is the physical part of his education that requires attention first. Nor is this part the least essential one. The educators of the present age are waking up to this fact more and more every day. The first and most important step in beginning the physical education of the young, should be the regulation of diet.

What a sad thing it is as we walk the streets, to see "Dyspepsy" stamped upon the faces of so many as indelibly as the brand of Cain. Take Carlyle as a representative of this class. What has the world not lost on account of this malady? By nature he was a writer of great eloquence, and keen insight, but on account of a diseased stomach,

he viewed everything through a distorted medium. As an essayist he was second to none unless it be Macaulay, yet his diseased body made it impossible for him to possess that soundness of judgement so necessary for a great historian. His pessimistic views permeate all his writings, leaving as unpleasant an impression upon the mind as an acid leaves upon the tongue.

He states of himself, that for days, he was unconscious whether he ate or not. So by means of this carelessness, the world was deprived perhaps of some of the richest thoughts that could emanate from the mind of mortal man.

On the other hand see the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, the ex-premier of England. Hale and hearty, full of rich, ripe thoughts, he stands at the age of almost four score as an undying monument to persistent physical culture.

While Carlyle whiled away his leisure hours in a siesta, Gladstone takes his recreation by felling a tree in the forest, and preparing it for firewood.

While Carlyle either fasted, or gorged himself with pastry and fine wines, Gladstone clings to a simple, wholesome diet, and partakes of it at regular intervals, and though his years seem to point to him as a candidate for the grave, by his mode of living, he is still standing before the world as the champion of an oppressed people.

Let us see to it then that we fail not in giving first the proper attention to that organ of the body, which supplies it with the nourishment necessary for its growth. Manual Labor is also a means of physical culture, but care must be taken not to go to the extreme with young people on the labor question, for while it is one of the most beneficial means of physical exercise,

if carried too far, will weaken the body and unfit it for its proper functions.

Proper diet, exercise and plenty of fresh air go hand in hand, and when our gymnasiums get into operation be sure that the windows are thrown wide open that the purifying air of heaven may do its work.

(To be continued in next issue.)

ACQUIRING A DICTION.

TO express one's thoughts in a pleasing and effective manner is something to be wished by all who have any aspiration to write. A good diction, like every other attainment, is acquired only by repeated efforts.

That felicity and accuracy of expression, which are characteristic of our English Classics, were the result of no small amount of time and labor.

The tendency of the age is toward lengthiness of expression. Instead of saying, "He died," we say, "He departed this life." This is one of the many expressions which might be brought forward to sustain the above assertion. Especially is our newspaper literature burdened with a prolixity of expression. It is a well known fact that many of our college essays and orations are words without thought.

Much of our magazine literature is mere rubbish. We learn to speak and write well not by studying the grammar and dictionary as some imagine.

Who have not seen students who could repeat every rule in a grammar, and still they could not use the "King's English"? We acquire a mastery over the language no more by studying grammar than we learn to reason by studying logic. Horace Greely is an

example of one who could not tell the difference between the Indicative and Subjunctive modes and yet he was a master of a magnificent English style.

But how is this style attainable?

It is by a continual study of some master piece of the language. We read it again and again until it becomes a part of our intellectual machinery. We must not read simply for the story of the characters but for the language, however it is impossible for us to learn the language without grasping the plot and the characters.

Let it be further stated that we can usually learn the story in one reading, but there is something back of that, it is the *language*.

Every one knows that Pilgrim's Progress is written in very simple language. A child may grasp the whole story with ease, and yet this book is a classic composed in strong Saxon English. Now the one who would learn the language of it must not read once but ten times or more. Macaulay says that the study of it is invaluable to every person who would attain a wide command over the language.

Great orators have always studied the master pieces with uncommon devotion. The magnificence of Webster's language was due to his zealous study of Shakespeare, and the Bible. The greatest of orators wrote Thucydides eight times. It is useless for us to think of acquiring a beauty and accuracy of expression without putting forth the same zeal, patience and energy. From the earliest times we cite instances to show that a good diction is acquired by the study of the masters. It is not only so in the study of language but also in the study of all the arts. We must study

masterpieces. The English language is the richest in the world. It is a compound of all languages. Its writers have done more to advance the world in civilization. No nation has produced such men as Bacon, Shakespeare and Milton. The philosophers of Greece indulged in vain speculations about the sciences but it takes a Bacon or a Locke to apply these sciences and make them useful to man.

If any one will have a good diction, let him apply himself studiously to the study of those master productions of the language. The language is so rich in fine writings that we shall not undertake to name them. Every school boy knows the greatest writers of English.

BISMARCK

FISK AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. JUNE 26, '88.
Editor, HERALD:

I have just laid aside the last the number of the HERALD in which I find quite a lengthy and interesting account of the commencement week at Fisk University. It occurred to me at once that it would be well to follow this account by saying something of Fisk at Harvard.

Just half of the colored students in Harvard are graduates from Fisk University.

Yesterday morning I was over in Boston at the Harvard Medical School, a magnificent building of recent construction, situated in one of the wealthiest sections of the city.

On the Bulletin in the entrance I noticed the names of those who take the degree of M. D. to-morrow, for

to-morrow is commencement at Harvard and first upon that list of sixty five names, first in scholarship, with an average of over ninety per cent, more than two per cent above any other member of the class, I say first upon that list was the name of Ferdinand Augustus Stewart A. B. Fisk University, class, '85. It will probably be remembered by many that after the graduation of Mr. Stewart in '85, he came immediately to Harvard in the following Sept., and entered the three years course of medicine which it gives. It is possible in the medical school to secure competitive scholarships of two hundred dollars each for the second and third years.

Mr. Stewart got two of these scholarships.

It is fitting to say that Mr. Stewart has won this high honor of first place in his class, not over ordinary men, but he takes it easily and triumphantly over the heads of graduates from the academic departments of Harvard, Yale, Brown, Amherst, Princeton and Dartmouth. They cordially concede to him the honor, professors and all.

Yesterday as I saw the class engaged in their last little social confab, relating the numerous and various incidents of their three years association, Mr. Stewart seemed to be the most petted and beloved of them all. Especially did they congratulate him on his standing in the "Theory and Practice of medicine," which I was informed is the most difficult subject in the entire course. Still, in this very subject Mr. Stewart got a perfect mark, one hundred per cent.

Dr. Stewart has a position in one of the suburban hospitals for the sum-

mer. He intends to return South in the fall and will begin practice at Nashville.

T. F. Sublett.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RICHMOND, ARK., JULY, 9 1888.
Editor HERALD:

Inasmuch as the summer issues of the HERALD have never said anything of the South-West, it may be of interest to its readers to know of the few Fiskites who seek such a distant clime in which to spend vacation. It cannot be said they come West to "grow up with the country"; for we never stay long enough to grow very much, and this part having been settled in the days of yore, has the start of us in years.

But we do come to teach Negro children and, as they say "to carry the money out of the country". For the former mission we receive all the hospitality desired, but for the latter, untold curses are called down upon our heads. Nevertheless "we have come to stay" (through the summer.)

It can be said in all fairness that the interest in schools among our people has increased very rapidly since we first came here.

There had been teachers institutes prior to our coming in the county, in which it is believed that some of the eachers were silent members. Certainly there is too much oratory in a true Fisk student to remain long united with such a body. Accordingly one of our number suggested that in the future there should be separate institutes for colored teachers. Gladly enough was the idea accepted. We

plan to hold an institute about the first of August.

This section too has had its share of rain, falling so abundantly in the South-West. Consequently King Cotton had summoned his warrior upon the field to put down the grass rebellion, which so threatened his prospects for a good crop. But now the historic Fourth of July has passed—of whose history most people out here know but little about and care still less -- the fields are won for the King. Independence is declared. The soldiers having satisfied their appetites at the great barbecue of fatted calves, muttons and pigs, are now joining the "grand review" of spelling, arithmetic, grammar &c, at the many school houses, last, here and there in the forest.

M. E. Stevens.

PLEASANT GARDEN, JUNE, 25.

Truly the long wished for vacation has begun and our summer's work before us. Already we feel a little longing for our friends, classmates and the luxuries (?) of Fisk.

The placed named at the head of this letter has raised a question in your mind which I shall answer at once.

"Pleasant Garden" is not a country town with the one store and the Post Office all in one straight up-plank, weather-board front, building neither is it a new station on the Cinn. Southern or any other railway but it is a pleasant country house just over Missionary Ridge and about three fourth miles from Chattanooga.

Of the scenery I need say nothing as Missionary Ridge and surroundings have been described so often by more able pens than mine.

I enjoy more than all the pure, fresh breeze the sun rise and sun set among these hills. This place is the home of two former Fiskites and is the model of an intelligent christian home of which Fisk may well be proud.

If time would permit I would tell you of my first berrying expedition and of the snake I did not kill, but I will tell you the conclusion I have reached:—That a country girl in the city is not half so green as a city girl in the country.

Success to the HERALD.

Yours,

Charity L. Coleman.

COVINGTON, TENN. JULY 12, '88.

Dear HERALD:

Thinking you would like to hear from the Fiskites in this part of Tenn., I take this opportunity to write you a few lines to inform you of our summer's address and the nature of our work. Mr. Stokes and I are the only Fiskites out here and our addresses will be the same, Covington, Tenn. Since we have been out here, we have been in a teacher's institute two weeks, which has just closed. It was very instructive indeed and revealed many new and beneficial ideas of teaching to me and others.

I was very much amused at the way it was conducted and carried out.

Quite a number of the teachers who attended this institute was from the different colleges of Nashville; but only two Fiskites. Our aim is to increase this number. I shall try to bring some one back with me to "Fisk Home" when I come.

Our institute which I mentioned above was instructed by excellent

Professors, one of whom I had the pleasure of seeing at Fisk during Commencement week. I speak now of Prof. Morrings of Vanderbilt Univ.

He instructed in geography and history which was very interesting indeed. Prof. Morrings spoke very highly in the institute of Fisk Univ. and extolled her singing very much.

His remarks about Fisk were exceedingly encouraging to the two Fiskites you may know, and made them work more zealously that they might prove themselves worthy to be called her sons.

We find here people very nice, sociable, kind and always willing to help those who are trying to help themselves. We are furnished with cosy school-houses, with glass windows, writing desks, tables and good seats, something very rare in country schools. Our Sunday Schools are well furnished and waiting for us.

Mr. Stokes having taught in this county last summer, has gained quite a number of friends, and on my arrival I only had to fall into his line of friendship.

Although, our friends are many, seemingly, nevertheless we cannot forget "Fisk Home" with her charms, and our dear Profs., teachers, student associates and classmates, with their greetings of love and friendship. We often think of them and send out our best wishes and desires in search of them, knowing that we have their sympathies.

We shall begin teaching the sixteenth inst and shall teach only two months. The term here is exceedingly short. We shall return to Fisk when our school closes. You have my most hearty wishes and sincere desires for your success.

Yours,

D. W. Sherrod, Jr

THE FISK HERALD,

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THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY,

THE BETA KAPPA BETA SOCIETY,

THE YOUNG LADIES LYCEUM,
ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

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AUGUST, 1888.

EDITORIAL.

WE wish to return thanks to Mr. J. P. Wakeley for the giving of two busts, one of Shakespeare and one Lincoln, to the library of Fisk University. Mr. Wakely is one of the most progressive business men of the city. Such generous gifts we receive with pleasure.

THE HERALD wishes to explain to its readers why it did not make its appearance last month. Owing to the fact that it had been coming out the later part of the month the HERALD Board decided it should not make its appearance at all in the last month, but come the first inst. Also it wishes to apologize for its appearing without its proper cover. Owing to the hot weather it thought it would come in a way best fitted to endure heat.

WE hope that every student will take the responsibility upon himself to speak to some young man or lady, there by encouraging them to attend some good school that they may obtain a thorough education. The good that is to be done through these three institutions depends largely upon those who go from them annually to engage in their different occupations. Since you are a student of Fisk University, you can best speak for her. You may lay before them the advantages of an education to them personally and the people at large.

If you cannot persuade them to attend Fisk with all her special advantages of college life, persuade them to go to Central Tennessee College or Roger Williams University. Press upon them the need there is of young men and women to be true leaders of their people. As students of Fisk we are expected to be loyal to her colors, yet we would not be possessed of a selfish spirit. Recommend any school that will encourage them to press forward to a nobler object.

Who will be first?

THE Fisk Glee Club at the Lafayette are meeting with encouraging success. They gave concert last evening to a large audience. The collections at each concert have been large. Two ladies from Chicago, guests at the hotel, have offered to bear the entire expense of one member during his college course, which means a gift of about \$600.—*Saint Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press.*

This is encouraging news, from our northern friends.

We know their hearts are always open to a good calling and they are willing to aid any cause for the advancement of humanity. We hope that club may do good, carry the banner of Fisk and have success in their work.

FISK UNIVERSITY wishes to return thanks to some of the leading news papers of the city for the favor they did her in publishing in full her commencement exercises.

She feels that her notoriety abroad is due largely to just such papers as those that took so prominent a part in the spreading her work during commencement week. We name particularly the *Tennessee Star*, *Daily American* and *The Nashville Democrat*.

KNOWING that there is quite a large number of persons, who were once students of Fisk University, compelled by circumstances over which they had no control, to relinquish their course before receiving their diplomas, are now upon life's busy field acting well their part; and believing those persons still have the same desire to advance the interests of Fisk as they formerly had, it has been thought wise to form an organization called an Under Graduate Association of Fisk University. This name has been chosen because its members are to be of those who have not completed their course of study. The object of this is that such persons may be brought in a closer relation with each other; that they may renew the ties of friendship, and lend a hand to the sustenance the University.

They may contribute amply to this Association as much as they find convenient, which contributions shall be given to the University in order that she may further the cause for which she was founded.

Many years have gone since some were in her walls; their names have been dropped from the catalogues; no report of them can be heard, yet walk-

ing out upon the stage of action, they are seen on every hand laboring most zealously. They are men of honor, of business, leaders in society and public life, men who are moulding public sentiment in favor of good, and by their persevering disposition are scaling the heights of difficulties and are making the world better for having lived. Yet such intervening years have not broken those friendly chords of yore. She still holds you dear to her, looks upon you as her sons and daughters and gives you God's speed in your occupation wherever you may be.

As an anxious mother views the career of her child, she with the same parental feeling, anxiously views your future and carefully watches your career whatever your pursuit may be. She rejoices with you in your success and shares equally with you in your failure.

She feels that her destiny is your destiny and your destiny must be her destiny. You are laboring in the same great cause; namely, for the developing of humanity. As you toil you may grasp hands aiding in case of necessity. She assumes the guardianship over you, though you are far away, and in her searchings for you, if she hears of or sees your faltering or loitering upon the wayside, in a parental tone she cries "Step forth into the busy walks of life and make use of what thou hast acquired".

These are the sentiments of Fisk for those who have once assembled in her departments, and as the future of the cause for which she is laboring grows brighter, she hopes your assistance will enable her to stand.

Knowing that this movement will meet the approbation of all Fisk students, we only ask that they may encourage it and show to their institution that her sons and her daughters are ever on the altar.

WE have many discouragements in our country. Many evils, the course of which not being checked, darken the future and point toward the utter destruction of our government. Anarchy, socialism, foreign immigration, the question of Capital and Labor, Intemperance, Mormonism and others cast a dark shadow over our present existence, but looking a cross the waters upon the continent of Europe, investigating her present affairs notwithstanding our difficulties, we are far better off than other nations.

For several days the world has watched with intense interest, the trouble of King Milan and Queen Natalie of Servia. They were married in 1875, and from thence, to an observer, to the birth of the first child, Prince Alexander, a boy now twelve years of age, their life would have seemed to have been that of the most lovely. The troubles may be of a political nature. Of course Queen Natalie is a Russian, and like all other persons her sympathies are still with her native country, while King Milan's are all with Austria. King Milan gives no excuse for his seeking a divorce except his holding a most detestable feeling toward his wife. The Queen is not opposed to living separately, but she is not in favor of a divorce.

She endured all his cruelties, until she came to the conclusion that there was a limit to human patience, and thinking her situation endangered and intolerable, fled with her only child to Weisbaden. Bismarck, Chancellor, was requested to demand a surrender of the Crown Prince; wishing to remain on friendly terms with Austria, he ordered the Queen to

surrender her boy, yet she being unwilling called her guards, but in vain, the boy was dragged sobbing from his mother's arms, leaving her with a broken heart. This touches the heart of any human being. Among peasants, such a deed might possibly be overlooked, but not when it happens in palaces and kingdoms. Such acts are due to political matrimony. We are thankful to know that we are in a country far beyond that, or at least one in which we can marry for love and not be forced to marry for political schemes.

France, with all the fluency and polish of her people, has not yet acquired that selfcontrol with which she is able to settle her affairs with out duelling. Although she exists in a glorious age; an age in which civilization has almost reached its zenith, yet she practices the customs of Greece and Rome, when the Amphitheaters were crowded with spectators the butchering and slaughtering of humanity.

Her duelists, General Boulanger and M. Floquet are the French topic of conversation. Boulanger because of his defeat is rapidly losing his followers, while M. Floquet on account of his victory is gaining and growing in popularity.

The affairs of Germany, Austria and Russia are not yet adjusted, although the Czar received the Emperor with the greatest cordiality, with glowing performances of pomp and parade in honor of his arrival.

Yet behind this are signs threatening war. Many conjectures have been made as to the Emperor's intention in visiting, but no definite conclusion is yet reached. Emperor William has decided to visit all the royal authori-

ties of Europe; for what purpose no one knows. Perhaps he sees the critical condition of the German Empire and endeavors to adopt some way in which it may be friendly adjusted. Thus the situation of these three countries foreshadows a European war. England, which ranks first in population, commerce, revenue, military power, literature and religious institutions, filled with the most energetic race upon the face of the globe, unsurpassable for their dignity and perseverance, has not yet learned the golden rule, to do unto others as she would be done by. Ireland still suffers from her predominant power. This is merely the outline of the affairs and conduct of the European continent. Having noticed her situation briefly, turn to America, our own beloved country, with her industrial population, her unparalleled advantages, with prospects that bid fair to the greatest empire upon the face of the earth, compare her with her mother country, and readily we exclaim:

"America! America! to glory arise,
The queen of the world and the pride of
the skies."

ABOUT the middle of the nineteenth century in the Empire of Germany was born another one of her great men. Emperor William III, whose name is now echoed through out all civilization, was born in the month of January 1859. Although being the son of a distinguished family; namely Frederick III and Princess Victoria; although inheriting the German's scholarly and persevering disposition; the Englishman's dignity and repose, his success thus far could

not have been otherwise expected, yet it is remarkable to see a young man of his age rise so suddenly to the head of a great nation.

He was greatly beloved by his grand father, who, no doubt, looking into the future pictured him as Emperor of Germany. He received his early training under private tutors, and having been well versed in classics, languages and mathematics, his parents sent him to the gymnasium at Cassel, preparatory to his entering the University at Bonn. He was a faithful student, and early showed a special desire for military tactics.

In swimming and all athletic sports, he excelled all his schoolmates. His conduct was such as to win the respect of both teachers and students. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the University of Bonn and was immediately appointed as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guard.

As soldier, he performed his duty well, and was finally appointed Colonel Commander of the Hussars of the Guard, which position he held until he became Crown Prince.

At the age of twenty-two, he married Augusta Victoria, daughter of the late Duke von Schleswig-Holstein.

On the fifteenth day of June, this young man, twenty-nine years of age, was pronounced by Bismarck Emperor of Germany. He stepped upon the Imperial Throne, wielding the German sceptre, declaring that he would rule in whatever way God wills it.

He possesses an intense hatred for the English and still more for the Russian, although his recent visit to the Czar being received with so great festivity, is thought by some to be an in-

dication of a renewal of friendship.

The French are so hated by him that he refuses to drink Champagne.

So the prospects are that his reign will be accompanied wars.

Thus the eyes of the world are turned upon Germany and the course of her new Emperor, but still we hope there is yet a better day for Germany; that from all her perils, difficulties and mourning, she may spring forth victoriously, placing herself in the history of the world equal to all governments. In military power the intellectual ability and aggressive disposition of her people, she ranks second to none, and if this aids in the developing a country, she has glorious prospects yet spread out before her which, if by a wise supervision of her present Emperor and Bismarck, will ultimately ripen into a beautiful harvest.



Richmond, Tex.,

May 1st. 1888.

Dear Herald:-

Your request I know has been in my possession for some time but on account of duties I have not had time to meet it.

Fisk I know is well represented in this county and I think it is no more than right that the Faculty, friends, classmates and schoolmates should hear from here.

Fort Bend County has a population of about 12,000. Three fourths of these are members of the colored race or as they are termed in this part of the country "Freedmen". Therefore from this you can see the reason why so many Fiskites are working in this county. Mr. Ferguson, the District Court Clerk of this county

has occupied the above named position for three successive times. Mr. Ferguson, or "Ferg" as a great many know him, is not only making a name for himself in this county, but is known throughout the state of Texas as the "clean face kid politician". At the republican convention held at Ft. Worth the 24th, 25th and 26th ult., he was elected on the first ballot as one of the four delegates from the state at large to the National Convention which convenes at Chicago in June. This being the first time a young man was ever selected or honored with this position it was thought by a few that he should stand back and wait for his time but out of 410 votes he received 343 being supported by all the colored delegates except about 13 and on the other hand received a large vote of the white delegates.

Mr. Ferguson delivered the commencement address at Prairie View State Normal on the 31st of May.

Dr. W. H. Scott having just entered a new life appears to be a new man. Dr. Scott although a young physician, has a large practice. He is also Principal of one of the schools in Richmond, while Mrs. Scott teaches at Rosenberg. Mrs. Scott seems to enjoy her field of new work and of course the *reason* is well known.

W. H. Jones and wife are both engaged in teaching in this county and are doing well. Mr. Jones keeps the boys straight in religious matters.

Mr. M. M. Barlow better known in this part of the country as "Parson Joe," is engaged in teaching farming.

Mr. N. A. Smiley is teaching in that part of the country known as "Frog Bottom" and still has that smile when

ever you meet him. Mr. Smiley is all so to ming.

Mr. C. M. Ferguson is Principal of the Ferguson Academy and is assisted by J. C. Davis.

I came near forgetting your humble servant; he is in that part of the country where Sugar cane and Alligators are plentiful.

"NAVOXOD."

FISKITES IN LINCOLN Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., JULY 9 '88.

Miss M. J. Murray began teaching a three month's school near Howell, the 2nd inst.

B. T. Phelps will teach, beginning the 9th inst., his former school at Petersburg.

W. L. Blake will teach at Boons Hill, where he taught year before last.

Miss Lettie Nolen secured the division of the same school, and is now settled down to the happy work of teaching. She enjoyed her stay of a couple of weeks in Fayetteville.

Misses Edmonson and Dickens will not teach this year.

L. J. Watkins will give instruction at Norris Creek, the place he intended getting when leaving Fisk.

C. M. Summerford will teach again where he has taught for five successive years.

Mr. Morris paid us a pleasant visit the latter part of June, and made several able addresses. He was successful in stirring up an interest in higher education.

Rev. Geo. M. McClellan will pay us a visit, with his "magic lantern" in August.

H. H. Proctor will teach on a delightful portion of the Highland Rim and enjoy the cool breeze this summer.

Fiskites lead out this way. When they speak all listen. They held up Fisk's banner in the teachers institute here, making more than the reputation Fisk has everywhere.

For a week or two they woke up the sleeping, yet beautiful little town of Fayetteville, and now that they are dispersed over the country they will make the welkin ring with their eloquence." (?) An institute has been organized which will hold monthly meetings. Thus we will have a sort of reunion monthly until we meet in that happy reunion once more at Fisk in the fall.

To teachers, classmates, students, and last but not least our honored President, scattered everywhere, Fiskites in Lincoln send their most joyous greeting through the Herald whose monthly visit we hail with pleasure.

Warmly yours

AYTCH, AYTCH, AYTCH.

PERSONAL.

Miss E. A. Grier is in the city.

Robert Yancy is in Chicago.

Miss Jennie Hammer is teaching.

A. P. Neil is working in the city.

F. G. Smith, '85, is in the city.

B. F. Miller is in the city working.

J. D. Miller is at home, Chicago Ill.

G. D. Fields is at Tiptonville Tenn.

Miss Annie Compton is taking her vacation quietly in the city.

A. T. Morrell is teaching in Giles Co.

Miss Emma Terry remains in the city.

James Neil is working at Chattanooga.

Miss Sadie Gott is in Marshad Co. teaching.

A. B. Jowett is at Marianna Ark. teaching.

D. W. Webster is teaching in Davidson Co.

W. E. Stevens is teaching at Richmond Ark.

W. H. C. Stokes is teaching near Covington.

Prof. Chase and family are at Kings Ferry, N. Y.

Miss Carrie L. Bond is teaching near Prospect.

J. T. Warren is teaching near his home in Miss.

Miss L. D. Jones takes her vacation at home.

H. W. Armstead is progressing well in his business.

W. B. Vassar quietly takes the vacation at home.

Mr. Alexander Whitfield has charge of Jubilee Hall.

C. O. Hunter is teaching at Pleasant Grove, Tenn.

Miss Jo ce M. Lindsley bids her classmates adieu.

Miss A. A. Ridley spends the summer at home.

Josie Vassar takes the vacation at home, Athens Ala.

Miss N. B. Dorsey is spending the vacation in the city.

B. H. Morrell will teach at Fountain Creek Maury Co.

Miss Elnora Hoster is having a delightful summer at home.

Miss Mary McClellan spends the time pleasantly in the city.

Miss Amanda McKissack is spending the vacation in Pulaski.

C. H. Dodge is in St. Louis Mo., having a pleasant summer.

W. J. R. Whitsett is following his usual trade at Lathrop Mo.

J. H. Nichols, our gardener, is here having a successful garden.

C. W. Virtis is teaching in Hamilton Co. near Chattanooga.

Miss S. M. Wells still remains and enjoys the pleasant summer.

Miss M. A. Benson, '88, is spending the vacation in Pulaski.

J. Q. Johnson is at Rockvale teaching and acquiring a diction.

A. O. Coffin, '85, is spending the summer at Long View Texas.

L. H. Neil is now in the city. He will begin teaching the first inst.

Miss Annie McKissack will spend the summer with her mother in Pulaski.

M. C. Turner arrived at Nashville lately and will remain until school.

Rev. T. J. Austin, '85, visited the University recently. He was looking well.

P. H. Rembert is near Montezuma Tenn. teaching and doing good otherwise.

F. A. Stewart, '85, carried off the laurels from the Harvard Medical School.

Miss Mary Stewart, '88, declined teaching this summer and is now in the city.

Misses Maggie, Blanche and Louise Harris are pleasantly passing the time at home.

Miss Ellen Allen remains in the city this summer and will be in school next fall.

Mrs. P. R. Burrus, who met with so serious an accident has most entirely recovered.

Wm. DeBerry left a few days ago for Smith's Co., where he will teach this summer.

Miss Lizzie Manley is now in Chicago, the guest of Mrs. F. L. McGee, nee Miss Mattie Crane.

L. P. Driver is teaching at Cullena, Tenn. Mr. Driver is also studying, preparing for school next fall.

Mr. L. H. Tindall, Class of '88, is pleasantly located at Mt. Pleasant, Texas, where he expects to teach.

Mr. W. R. Morris writes that he is still on the move and hopes he is putting in some good strokes for Fisk.

Prof. Bennett and family are at Grand View, Tenn. enjoying the summer and spending the time pleasantly.

The young men who went North, write from Minnetonka Beach that they are having a most pleasant time.

Miss L. A. Parmelee writes that she is having a most delightful vacation. Her address for the present is at Painesville, O.

J. T. Burchet, a former student of the University, is teaching in Tipton Co. Mr. Burchet expects to return to school again shortly.

Miss Alice M. Vassar, Nor. '87, spends the summer pleasantly here awaiting the school term when she expects to begin teaching.

Mr. Eugene Harris, '85, theological student of Oberlin, has charge of a church for the summer at Cleveland, Ohio. We wish him success.

Miss Charity L. Coleman writes that she is enjoying the cool mountain breezes around Pleasant Garden, where she expects to spend the summer.

Miss Sammie G. Murfree, of Louisville, Ky., one of the former students of the University, accompanied with her father, paid us a visit recently.

We regret to know that W. L. Johnson, a former student, is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He intends to return to school next fall.

Rev. L. B. Moore has charge of a Congregational Church at Fayetteville, Ark., for the summer. We hope much good may be accomplished.

Rev. E. C. Stickel, Treasure, writes that he is having a pleasant time traveling in the North. Mrs. Stickel has charge of his office during his absence.

Rev. Geo. M. McClellan passed through the city recently from Louisville. He is now having vacation and will spend his time visiting relatives and friends.

Geo. T. Robinson, '85, Editor of the *Star*, has been elected Captain of the Carson Rifles. This company has been reorganized with an enrollment of forty men.

Prof. Wright and family spend the vacation pleasantly at home. Prof. Wright divides a part of his time in supervising the construction of the gymnasium and the embellishing of his house and in study.

Mr. Morris says as far as he has been politics is the daily topic. The "Mills Bill" is paralyzing the present administration. Those who wish to communicate with him can do so by addressing him at Fisk.

Miss A. M. Cahili writes from Oswego, N. Y. that she is finding cool weather and pleasant surroundings there, and that the opportunities for study are excellent. Her address is Normal Hall, Oswego, N. Y.

F. B. Coffin writes that he has been very busy since leaving school working on his farm; that he has been examined and received a first grade certificate and will begin teaching in a few days near his home, Lucy Tenn.

D. W. Sherrod Jr, is in Tipton Co., teaching, speaking, working for the Herald and in the interest of the University. Mr. Sherrod has sent some names for the Herald and expects to forward more in a few days. When he returns he will endeavor to bring some new students.

J. N. Calloway after having a narrow escape from the typhoid fever was compelled to give up teaching this summer. He, 7th ult, left for Cleveland Tenn. to spend the vacation with his father, meanwhile taking much needed rest. He writes that he is rapidly recovering and hopes to be able to return in the fall.

M. T. S. Inborden calls to see us quite often from Edgefield Junction where he is teaching. Mr. Inborden has been delivering some lectures, so while diffusing knowledge among the youth, he may elevate the people in regard to society and in other practicable things of life. We hope his efforts will not be in vain.

HYMENEAL.

On Thursday night, July 12, at 7:30 o'clock, in the midst of a large and appreciative audience at Howard Chapel, Lawyer W. H. Hodgkins led to the altar Miss Joyce Maria Lindsley, and was united in marriage. The occasion was a delightful one. The wedding march was skillfully performed by Miss Ellen Allen and the ceremony was conducted by Rev. J. W. Whitaker, which, by his earnest manner, was made most enjoyable. After the ceremony the bride and groom, accompanied by a large number of friends, proceeded to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Crosthwait to the reception. This, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Crosthwait, was pleasant and enjoyable to all. Lawyer Hodgkins, since graduating from Fisk University in 1885, and afterward from the Law Depart-

ment of Straight University has been a resident in the city of Nashville as teacher and attorney at law, in which positions, by his perseverance and energy, he has made progress. He is diligent in his business and has proven most to be successful with the people with whom he labors.

Miss Joyce Lindsley, the one he has chosen as his companion, is also a student of Fisk and of no less renown. She is a young lady of superior qualities, and her taste and idea of home are such that the future prospect of her home is that of the most beautiful. As they enter upon life's turbulent sea, the HERALD extends to them, in behalf of Fisk University, with its concourse of friends, its best wishes for their success, and hopes that they may stand firmly at the helm, steer the life boat steadily, glide calmly and smoothly over the rising billows and carry with them the blessings, joys and pleasures of a married life.

LOCALS.

- Rat killing.
- Pleasant weather.
- Nights are lovely.
- Rats are plentiful.
- Mosquitoes coming.
- Concerts and picnics have grown monotonous.

—The Gymnasium is still in construction. Her foundation being carefully laid, indicates a beautiful building.

—The trees around Livingstone Hall have dressed in white and will present to the students a new appearance.

—Jubilee Hall stands as a lonely tower, but its yard is most beautiful. Her trees are so clothed with the green foliage, and its grass so fresh that reclining is almost irresistible.